

Bea's Garden Food Chain Adventure

Learning objective: To identify and describe the roles of producers, predators, and prey within a local food chain.

Read the passage carefully, then answer the questions below in full sentences.

Bea the honeybee loves to buzz around the meadow, watching how nature stays connected. Every living thing needs energy to survive, and this energy flows through a food chain. It all begins with the sun. Green plants, like the meadow grass, are called producers because they make their own energy using sunlight. Bea visits colourful wildflowers to collect nectar, but she is also part of a larger chain. A hungry ladybird might hunt for aphids on a leaf, making the ladybird a predator and the aphid its prey. Later, a blue tit might swoop down to eat the ladybird. This shows that energy is passed from the plant to the aphid, then to the ladybird, and finally to the bird. If one part of this chain is removed, such as the wildflowers disappearing, the rest of the chain struggles to find the energy they need. By keeping our gardens and parks healthy, we help every creature from the smallest insect to the largest bird thrive in their natural habitat.

Word bank: producer · consumer · predator · prey · energy · habitat · ecosystem

1. What does the passage say is the original source of energy for the food chain? (1 mark)

2. According to the text, what is the specific role of a 'producer'? (2 marks)

3. Why would the blue tit struggle if the wildflowers were removed from the meadow? (2 marks)

4. Explain why an aphid is described as 'prey' in this food chain. (2 marks)

5. Do you think it is important for humans to protect meadow habitats? Give a reason for your answer. (3 marks)

Draw: Draw a food chain including a sun, a blade of grass, an aphid, a ladybird, and a blue tit, using arrows to show the direction of energy flow.



Extension challenge: Research a different habitat, such as a pond or a woodland, and write down a four-step food chain you might find there.